

# Kentucky



# Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

ELISHA W. COLEMAN, Editor.

PRINTED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, MONDAYS  
AND THURSDAYS,

BY THO. T. BRADFORD,  
FOR  
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A D V I T I S I N G .

1 square, or less, 3 times weekly, or 4 times semi-  
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Longer ones in proportion. When inserted by  
the year, subject to a deduction of 15 percent.

## PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United  
States, from the 1st February, 1837,  
to the 30th June, 1838, on the follow-  
ing post routes in KENTUCKY, will  
be received at this Department, until  
the 8th day of December next, inclu-  
sive, to be decided on the 12th day of  
said month. The contracts are to be  
executed by the 16th day of January  
next, and the service is to commence  
on the 1st day of February, 1837.

3408. From Burkville to Hanover, Ket-  
tle Creek, Mouth of Obed river, Salina, Ten, and miles  
and back once a week.

Leave Burkville every Wednesday at 6 a m,  
and arrive at Gainesboro next day at 11 a m.

Leave Gainesboro every Thursday at 1 p m,  
arrive at Burkville next day by 6 p m.

3409 From Burkville by Ceeleburg, to James-  
town, 25 miles and back once a week.

Leave Burkville every Thursday at 7 a m, arr-  
ive at Jamestown same day by 4 p m.

Leave Jamestown every Friday at 6 a m, arr-  
ive at Burkville same day by 3 p m.

3410 From Monticello by Abraham Van  
Winkle's, to Jamestown Ten, 35 miles and back  
once a week.

Leave Monticello every Thursday at 5 a m,  
arrive at Jamestown same day by 7 p m.

Leave Jamestown every Friday at 5 p m, arr-  
ive at Monticello same day by 7 p m.

3411 From Stanford by Col Jesse Coffee's and  
Liberty, to Jamestown, 58 miles and back once a  
week.

Leave Stanford every Wednesday at 6 a m,  
arrive at Jamestown same day by 5 p m.

Leave Jamestown every Friday at 6 a m, arr-  
ive at Stanford next day by 5 p m.

3412 From Tompkinsville by John B Lowrey,  
Store and Dunn's Cross Roads Ten, to Gallatin,  
70 miles and back once a week.

Leave Tompkinsville every Monday at 6 a m,  
arrive at Gallatin next day by 5 p m.

Leave Gallatin every Wednesday at 6 a m,  
arrive at Tompkinsville next day at 5 p m.

3413 From Tompkinsville by John Meadows,  
on the east fork of Barren river, John Meadows,  
on Salt lick of Barren river, Brattton's and Dab-  
ney Cooper's on White Oak of Barren river, to Gallatin,  
Ten, 70 miles and back once a week.

Leave Tompkinsville every Thursday at 6 a m,  
arrive at Gallatin next day by 5 p m.

Leave Gallatin every Saturday at 6 p m, arr-  
ive at Tompkinsville next day by 5 p m.

3414 From Wadesboro by Belgrave and Hu-  
mility, to the Mouth of Sandy, Ten, 95 miles  
and back once a week.

Leave Wadesboro every Sunday at 5 a m, arr-  
ive at the Mouth of Sandy same day by 6 p m.

3415 From Richmond to London, 40 miles and  
back once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 5 a m,  
arrive at London same day by 6 p m.

Leave London every Friday at 5 a m, arrive  
at Richmond same day by 6 p m.

Note.—Proposals will also be received for the  
transportation of the mails three times a week,  
in stages.

3416 From Richmond by Slaughter's Salt  
Works to Mount Vernon, 30 miles and back once  
a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 6 a m, arr-  
ive at Mount Vernon same day by 5 p m.

Leave Mount Vernon every Wednesday at 6 a m,  
arrive at Richmond same day by 5 p m.

3417 From Mount Vernon to Somerset, 30  
miles and back once a week.

Leave Mount Vernon every Wednesday at 6 a m,  
arrive at Somerset same day by 5 p m.

3418 From Somerset by Paris' coal mines and  
Mouth of Laurel to Charles Rockholt's in Whit-  
ney county, 35 miles and back once a week.

Leave Somerset every Thursday at 7 a m, arr-  
ive at Rockholt's same day by 4 p m.

Leave Rockholt's every Friday at 7 a m, arr-  
ive at Somerset same day by 4 p m.

3419 From Bowling Green by Allen's Springs  
to Scottsville, 27 miles and back once a week.

Leave Bowling Green every Friday at 7 a m,  
arrive at Scottsville same day at 4 p m.

Leave Scottsville every Saturday at 7 a m,  
arrive at Bowling Green same day by 6 p m.

3420 From Mount Sterling by Mouth of Ar-  
ron's run to North Middletown, 12 miles and  
back once a week.

Leave Mount Sterling every Saturday at 9 a m,  
arrive at North Middletown same day by 1 p m.

Leave North Middletown every Saturday at  
2 p m, arrive at Mount Sterling same day at 6 p m.

3421 From Louisa to West Liberty, 55 miles  
and back once a week.

Leave Louisa every Thursday at 6 a m, arr-  
ive at West Liberty next day at 12 noon.

Leave West Liberty every Friday at 1 p m arr-  
ive at Louisa next day by 6 p m.

3422 From Perry's by Carr's fork, Mouth of  
Leatherwood creek, Hezekiah Bransan's in Har-  
risburg, and Stone Gap to Estillville, Va. 75  
miles and back once a week.

Leave Perry's every Saturday at 6 a m, arr-  
ive at Estillville next day by 6 p m.

Leave Estillville every Monday at 6 a m, arr-  
ive at Perry's next day by 6 p m.

3423 From New Castle to Fort Royal, 11  
miles and back once a week.

Leave New Castle every Saturday at 6 a m,  
arrive at Fort Royal same day by 12 noon.

3424 From Bedford to Port William, 12 miles  
and back once a week.

Leave Bedford every Friday at 6 a m, arr-  
ive at Port William same day by 10 a m.

Leave Port William every Friday at 12 noon,  
arrive at Bedford same day by 4 p m.

3425 From Falmouth to Neville, O. 12 miles  
and back once a week.

Leave Falmouth every Wednesday at 6 a m, arr-  
ive at Neville same day by 10 a m.

Leave Neville every Wednesday at 11 a m, arr-  
ive at Falmouth same day by 3 p m.

3426 From Covington by Taylor's Mill, on  
Banklick creek, thence up the Licking road to  
Richard Muller's on Grassy creek, in Pendleton  
county, 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Covington every Saturday at 9 a m,  
arrive at Muller's same day by 2 p m.

Leave Muller's every Saturday at 3 p m, arr-  
ive at Covington same day by 8 p m.

3427 From Cloverport by John Haynes, Tay-  
lor's Mills, and Hartfort to Worthington, 55  
miles and back once a week.

Leave Cloverport every Wednesday at 7 a m,  
arrive at Hartfort same day by 11 a m.

3429 From Hawesville to Viles, in Hancock  
county, 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Hawesville every Thursday at 7 a m,  
arrive at Viles same day by 12 noon.

Leave Viles every Thursday at 1 p m, arr-  
ive at Hawesville same day by 6 p m.

3420 From Cloverport by the Great Falls of  
Rough creek to Brownsville, 60 miles and back  
once a week.

Leave Cloverport every Thursday at 6 a m, arr-  
ive at Brownsville next day at 6 p m.

Leave Brownsville every Tuesday at 6 a m,  
arrive at Cloverport next day by 6 p m.

3431 From Hartfort to V. W. Peyton's in  
the county of Ohio, 15 miles and back once a  
week.

Leave Hartfort every Monday at 7 a m, arr-  
ive at Peyton's same day by 12 noon.

Leave Peyton's every Monday at 1 p m, arr-  
ive at Hartfort same day by 6 p m.

3432 From Columbus to Mills Point, 18 miles  
and back once a week.

Leave Columbus every Saturday at 1 p m, arr-  
ive at Mills Point same day by 8 p m.

Leave Mills Point every Saturday at 5 a m,  
arrive at Columbus same day by 12 noon.

## NOTES.

1. Each route must be bid for separately. The  
route, the sum, the mode of service, and the resi-  
dence of the bidder, should be distinctly stated in  
each bid.

2. No proposal will be considered unless it be  
accompanied by a guarantee signed by two re-  
sponsible persons, in the following form, viz:

"The undersigned \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_  
guarantee that if his bid for carrying the mail  
from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ be accepted by the Post-  
master General, shall enter into an obligation prior  
to the 16th day of January next, with good and sufficient  
sureties, to perform the service proposed?"

Dated " 1836

This should be accompanied by the certificate  
of a postmaster or other equivalent testimony that  
the guarantors are men of property and able to  
make good their guarantee. No exemption is allowed in favor of  
any of those whose bid is accepted.

3. The distances as stated in this advertisement  
are believed to be substantially correct; but the  
bidder will inform himself on that point, as no increased  
service required, add for any increased speed,  
when the employment of additional stock or car-  
riers rendered necessary.

4. The schedules are arranged so as to allow  
seven minutes to each post office for opening and  
closing mails generally, and one hour to the dis-  
tributing post offices; but the Postmaster General  
may extend the time on allowing like extensions  
to the contractors.

5. The Postmaster General may alter the  
schedule and alter the route, allowing a *pro rata*  
increase of compensation for any additional  
service required, add for any increased speed,  
when the employment of additional stock or car-  
riers rendered necessary.

6. He may discontinue or curtail the service,  
whenever he shall consider it expedient to do so,  
by allowing one month's extra pay, on the amount  
of his service.

7. He may impose fines for failure to take or  
deliver a mail, or any part of a mail, for suffering  
the mail to be injured, wet, lost or destroyed;  
and may exact a forfeiture or the pay of the trip,  
whenever the trip is lost, or the mail arrives so far  
behind schedule time as to lose connexion with a  
dealing mail.

8. He may annul the contract for repeated  
failure to perform any of the stipulations, for re-  
fusing to discharge a carrier when required, for  
violating the Post Office law, or disobeying the  
instructions of the Department, or assigning a  
contract, without the previous consent of the  
Postmaster General.

9. If the contractor shall run a stage or other  
vehicle more rapidly or more frequently than he is  
required by the contract to carry the mail, he shall  
make some increased celerity and frequency of  
the mail, and without increase of compensation.

10. Contractors on stage and coach routes,  
shall in the conveyance of passengers, give a  
preference to those who are brought in connecting  
mail lines, over those travelling in any other; so  
that connecting mail stage routes shall form con-  
tinuous travelling lines.

11. On routes where the mail is transported in  
stages, and the present con-contractor shall be super-  
seded by an underbidder, who may not have the  
stage property requisite for the performance of the  
contract, he shall purchase from the present con-  
tractor such of the stage horses and property as  
may be suitable for the service, at a fair valuation,  
and make payment therefor by reasonable instal-  
ments. Should they not agree as to the suita-  
bility of the property, the terms, or the security,  
each may choose a person, who may appoint a  
third, and their decision shall be final, or the Post-  
master General will name the umpire. This will  
be made the condition of any bid under that of a  
present contractor; and should the underbidder  
fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the con-  
tractor; but should he decline it, the proposals of  
the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally.

12. The proposals should be sent to the Depart-  
ment sealed, endorsed "mail proposals in the  
State of \_\_\_\_\_," and addressed to the First  
Assistant Postmaster General.

AMOS KENDALL,  
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, {  
October 1, 1836, }  
70-4w

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, NOV. 21, 1836.

No. 73 Vol. 51

From the Ohio State Journal,  
THE PRINTER'S EPITAPH.

Here lies his form in pi,  
Beneath this bank of briars overgrown,  
How many characters a worthless lie,  
'Neath some imposing stone!

Not column points our loss:  
Nor glaring caps invite us afar;  
Although he lived a follower of the cross,  
And member of the bar.

'Tis whisper'd through the street—  
For slander's fangs our poorest men assail—  
That every time he'd print a holy sheet,  
He pull'd the devil's tail.

The Pandemonium king  
Gave him due rev'rence, but a monk or friar,  
Would check the melody he used to sing,  
When noisy with his quare.

The golden rule he prized,  
And left it as token of his love;  
And all his deeds, corrected and revised,  
Are register'd above.

Though now in death's em

SEMI-WEEKLY  
GAZETTE.

NEddy SLOWE,  
THE MAN WITH THE NOSE.  
By J. C. Neal Esq.

The motion of the world was no more perceptible than it is at this moment; yet on Tuesday night last, NEddy SLOWE found the greatest difficulty in following his nose. Whether this was to be imputed to the vagaries of that important member of the confederacy, of which Neddy is composed, or whether the fault was in Neddy himself, we cannot pretend to determine; but the fact was evident, that following his nose—after he had practised it successfully for near forty years—seemed on this occasion to be a feat of no ordinary difficulty. To appear, at least, to lead a satisfactory result, as chasing a butter fly. The nose was not a nose for which the owner is justifiable in feeling, for ten times a day, to be certain the pilot is at his post—on the contrary, it was a substantial nose, and one well to do in the world. Of naturally extensive dimensions, its education had been well attended to, and it had been so diligently nourished, so spiritualized, and sublimated, that it was one of the lights of the age.—A king might have been proud to follow such a leader, and serve under its ruddy banner. Neddy himself appreciated it thoroughly, and it was from his looking so frequently upon it with reverence, that he had acquired the graceful squatness for which he was so remarkable. He often, of a cold night, used it as a warming pan, rubbing it over the sheet, to make his bed comfortable; and we have frequently observed a group of his associates assemble round him of a bleak December afternoon, each one of whom would hold his chilled fingers for a time to Neddy's nose, and would then rub his palms together, as if the most genial warmth had been obtained. Both from size and brilliancy, therefore, as well as from its previous good conduct, one would take it for a nose easily followed; and it may be, on the momentous occasion of which we speak, that for once in its life, it was restive, and disposed to be eccentric. No sooner had Neddy beaded it hard up against the wall, than it most feloniously digged, and drew him into the middle of the street. Talk of Gilpin's ride to Elmonton—talk of a steeples chase—pooh! Neddy's nose chase was a thousand times more fatiguing and dangerous. Photon himself, when he undertook to drive the buggy of the sun, never had such a time of it.

Human nature, however, is but human nature, after all. Its limits enchain the most daring spirit, and baffle the most impudent resolution.—Neddy SLOWE, and, from very exhaustion, kept his seat upon the pavement, his cheek resting against a tree box.—The gas light shone brightly on his face, and sad was the aspect which it revealed. His very whiskers drooped forlorn, and the very mouths of his ragged attire yawned with weariness. He wore a white hat, with a round hole atop, it having once been elevated above the common destiny of hats, by being nailed against a chimney as a town residence for the family of a chirping wren—his very hat of whom, better things were to be expected, was plainly fatigued to death; for it had slipped over Neddy's ears, and reposed behind upon his collar, while the two or three remaining buttons on his coat, which are, in fact, the eyes—the expression of a man's costume—looked dull and leaden—the twinkled as 'twere with overwatching. His own proper eyelids, too, were so much disposed to shut up shop for the night, and so resolved not to hold themselves open, that Neddy was compelled, ever and anon, to take them 'twixt his finger and thumb, and try to hitch them up, as one would the refractory curtains of a stage coach. The cordage of his face had become slack from long continued tension, and the corners of his mouth consequently hung down, as if to get a rest upon his jawbone. In fact, the only lively member of the party was the aforesaid erratic, mischievous nose—the Number-Nip—the Fibberigibbet of the family—and it beaming and flaming and blazing, away, while all around was gloom, like a signal fire on a stormy coast. When Neddy looked up, it was so strongly and really reflected by the clouds, that DOWING would have rung the bell, had he known how to ring for a fire overhead, and had he believed that Philadelphia firemen could run strait up nothing to tread upon, and take an attachment at the north-east corner of a thunder cloud.

'I din't,' said Neddy, 'if I can go no furder.—Packing about it is the most tiresomest thing as is, and now I'm at anchor, I'll ride it out. I ain't corned nor nuffin' of that sort: only I can't sail good,' cause my pockets is empty, and I hasn't got no ballast not a sumarkee, to keep me from forging ahead, and sailing crank. But, if any gemman vos to lend me a five dollar note—Schuykiller, or something of that nature—or a slow note—I could beat right up in the wind's eye; but it's no use—right-digby gemmen is scarce articles now-a-days, and ven they ketches 'em they fills up their hinsides with straw, and sticks 'em up in the museum: If I'd been borned a hundred years ago, this here wouldn't happened now, and if I'm pa vos here I'd give it to him scandalous for cheating me out of my turn. I ought to have been in the world as soon he vos. Yes, and I can't see the reason by good rights, vy I shouldn't have been

here as soon as my grand daddy. In them days, a feller could get along as slick as you please; plenty of money, and nuffin to do; but now its plenty to do, and nuffin to get. I wonder if I could't sell dad for a swindle, and make him pay for vot I lost in not being here in time? But if I vos to, the whole world would be going their daddies, and by my ve'd be gude, 'cause things vus and vuss, and one children vili be as mad if not madder, than we are at being left nigger last. Well, I'll pose, as we cou'dn't all star fair, and come together, some folks must come fast, one after the other. But, I'll stick to it, I comed too late.'

Neddy sunk into moody repose, and wished that he had been born in the time of the patriarchs; but, whether his nose burnt the tree box, and the smoke awakened the watchman, or whether that functionary got up because he thought Neddy's nasal light was day light, and that Neddy's nose was the rising sun, is not stated. For our purpose it is sufficient to know that the Charley did awake, and walk toward the beacon, perhaps fearing it to be a case of spontaneous combustion, or the explosion of a new volcano.

'Well, I swow,' said the dignitary, 'what the deuce are you after?' 'I vos after my nose: but I ain't after nuffin now; only things in this world isn't as right as they might be.'

'No: I see that—you're plaguily out of kilter yourself. Get up, and go home, it's late.'

'I knows it—it's too late—too late to go home. It's always too late with me. I didn't get into the world till it vos too late, and that's the reason vy I never vos in time in my life, not even for break fast. For my part, I don't believe there is such a thing as too early. I never see'd it, any how, but once, and then I vos too early getting out of the steamboat. I tumbled into the river, and like to been drowned.'

'Why, you're unlucky: but if you sprawl about the streets, you can't help being up early in the morning.'

'Yes, but I have to sleep all day, and so I gets behind hand again. I'm a misfortunate man, and if I had a bucket convenient, I'd cry for a week.'

'But how do you live—how do you get any thing to eat?'

'Vy, I don't live a great deal. I've got such a pulmonary I can't eat. My system is screwed up principally with drinkab'es—hat's the doctors superscription—I'm ona regiment.'

'I've a notion you're one of the thirty wagroms—your regiment is the air-guards—the ragged rascals, and you're one of the riggars, or you wouldn't wear your uniform every day.'

'Now, don't—don't insult my trowsers—though their circumstances isn't good, they comes of a genteel family, and has seen better days—poor, but proud—an' patching would only mortify 'em. Theyd

'Fiddicstick's and I are you a wagrom, or are you not? What's your business?'

'I ain't got none now. I learnt the wood-sawing perfusion; but when I vos free, it vos too late for coal vos coming in, and I afterwards wanted to be a stage driver, but it vos too late again. They found out rail roads and locomotives, and I vos dished. I vos going to make a good spec in the marrying line, but by the time I'd raised a good coat to ask the woman got tired of waiting, and raised another feller for a husband, and said I might wait myself till she's a widow again. Pain waiting, and that's vot I do most of the time; only the man dies so slow, he doesn't look as if he vos dying at all—some folk is to lazy about it, and never minds how tired you get waiting for 'em to defunct. I vos after a situation yesterday—I wanted to be a dog-ketcher, vich, I takes it, is a werry gentle kind of business, if so be you're in the wholesale way; but I vos too late.—One of the understrappers, a feller vos got no genus at all, only good friends, vos promoted. He was only a common at first, but now he's a knocker, and finisher off the misfortunate dogs which are, in fact, the eyes—the expression of a man's costume—looked dull and leaden—the twinkled as 'twere with overwatching.'

His own proper eyelids, too, were so much disposed to shut up shop for the night, and so resolved not to hold themselves open, that Neddy was compelled, ever and anon, to take them 'twixt his finger and thumb, and try to hitch them up, as one would the refractory curtains of a stage coach. The cordage of his face had become slack from long continued tension, and the corners of his mouth consequently hung down, as if to get a rest upon his jawbone. In fact, the only lively member of the party was the aforesaid erratic, mischievous nose—the Number-Nip—the Fibberigibbet of the family—and it beaming and flaming and blazing, away, while all around was gloom, like a signal fire on a stormy coast. When Neddy looked up, it was so strongly and really reflected by the clouds, that DOWING would have rung the bell, had he known how to ring for a fire overhead, and had he believed that Philadelphia firemen could run strait up nothing to tread upon, and take an attachment at the north-east corner of a thunder cloud.

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FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

The French papers have for the last two or three months, advertized and at some length to difficulties existing between France and the Swiss canton of Berne, but hitherto we have not been able to find any satisfactory explanation of the cause. It was understood to have some relation to parties under political suspicion, living in Switzerland, whose epulion was desired by France, but farther than this we have hitherto been unable to make discovery. Among our Paris journals received by the Independence, we have found documents, however, which disclose the origin of the trouble; an organ pauplary enough, to become the subject of such grave controversy between two enlightened nations.

It seems that an Italian, named AUGUSTUS CONSEIL, was employed by the po-

lice of Paris to act as a spy upon certain political refugees living in Switzerland, and to this end was furnished, immediately after the attempt of Alibaud, with money, a passport under the assumed name of Napoleon Cheli, and instructions to repair to Berne, where he was directed to ingratiate himself with the political refugees, by pretending to have been concerned in the attempts of Alibaud and Freschi. To facilitate his operations, he was told that instructions would be forwarded to the duke de Montebello, the French ambassador in Switzerland, to demand from the Swiss Vorot the expulsion of Augustus Conseil, as a conspirator with Freschi, leaving it to the discretion of Conseil to bring himself within the cognizance of the Swiss authorities, if necessary for the successful accomplishment of his mission. Of course, the identity of Napoleon Cheli with Augustus Conseil would not be discovered, unless that personage should himself think proper to reveal it in the prosecution of his espionage.

Unluckily, however, by some unaccountable blunder, it seems that the French police neglected to apprise the duke de Montebello of this arrangement; he was instructed indeed to demand the expulsion of Augustus Conseil, and informed that Conseil and Cheli were one and the same individual, *per passport*—but he was not advised that this latter fact was only to be communicated to the Swiss authorities in case of necessity, and under the discretion of Conseil himself. Consequently the duke, on the 12th of July, 1833, addressed a note to the council of state of the republic of Berne, informing them that Conseil, under the name of Cheli, had procured a passport for Switzerland, that he was implicated in the affair of Freschi, and professed the most dangerous revolutionary opinions, and demanding his immediate arrest and expulsion from the limits of the confederacy. It should be observed Conseil was expressly instructed before he left Paris, not to present himself at the embassy, in Switzerland.

The demand of the duke de Montebello was communicated to the several cantons on the 23d of July, and on the 9th of August the department of justice and police of the republic of Berne gave orders to the direction of the central police, in case of the arrest of Conseil, to make the fact instantly known to the French ambassador, in order that he might take measures for his removal. On the 10th of August the prefect of Nidau was informed that a suspicious character was among the arrivals at the principal inn; the passports of the strangers, three in number, were accordingly examined, and disclosed the names of Berthola and Migliari, Italians, and of Francis Hermann, native of Strasbourg, merchant, travelling in Switzerland on affairs of commerce; this last bearing the attestation of the French embassy, dated November 10th, 1825, and signed by the charge d'affaires de France, G. de Beauval. The date of this paper is important, as will hereafter appear.

On examining the papers of the pretended Hermann, two other passports were found; one dated at Ancona, April 22, 1834, bearing the name of Augustus Cheli Conseil, the other dated at Besancon, August 4, 1833, and bearing the name of Corelli. Conseil, alias Corelli, alias Hermann, was arrested in compliance with the requisition of the duke de Montebello, and immediately declared that he was in the service of the French police. A preliminary investigation took place, and on the 20th of August an act of accusation was found against him on the charge of using false passports. It appeared from his own declaration that in pursuance of his instructions, he had, on the 10th of July, applied to the police of Berne for a permit of residence, representing himself by the name of Conseil, as a political refugee from France, implicated in the affairs of Freschi and Alibaud, that the permit had been denied him, and he had been ordered to leave Berne, but that he had, nevertheless, remained until the 22d of July: that he had contrived to make acquaintance with certain Italians, political refugees, and had endeavoured to persuade two of them, Count Berthola, and a Venetian named Matassa, to join the "Societe de Familles," then recently founded at Paris, as an auxiliary to that of "The Rights of Man"—thus exceeding his legitimate province of spy, and entering upon that of an inciter to political offences for the purpose of informing.

It also appeared that dreading the researches of the police in Berne, he left that place on the 22d of July, and went to Besancon, where he arrived on the 24th, and immediately wrote to Paris for instructions. On receiving them he went to the prefecture, where the passport bearing the name of Corelli was given him, with orders to return to Berne, and apply for further instructions to the French embassy. On the 6th of August he arrived at Berne, and on the evening of that day applied at the embassy for instructions. The moment he presented himself to the duke de Montebello, the latter told him of the demand that had been made for his arrest and expulsion, on the 16th of July—of the awkward position in which all parties were placed by this *contretemps*—and of the necessity for his immediate departure from Berne; to which end, the duke said, he would give him a passport under another name, with which he must endeavor to make his escape from the researches of the Swiss police. For this purpose he was directed to come again to the embassy at the next evening.

In the meantime, the four Italians with whom Conseil had formed acquaintance, had become suspicious of his real character, and devised a plan to ascertain the truth. They invited him to breakfast with them at a cabaret but the frequenting, on the morning of the 7th, locked the door of their room, declared their suspicions, and demanded the key of his trunk. It was given to them and his papers seized, by which the fact of his being a spy was abundantly established.

Upon this, or rather while one of the four was gone to examine the trunk, Conseil, who seems to have united the qualities of fool and knave, made a full confession to the Italians, not only of his connexion with the French police, but also of the embarrassment into which his presence at Berne had thrown the duke de Montebello, and the plan devised by the latter to get out of it, and agreed that two of them, Berthola and Migliari, should go with them to the embassy in the evening, and wait at the door until his business with the duke was finished—they must be executed, or he would be justly charged with unfaithfulness to his trust.

If there be any despotic power in this, it is liberally willing to grant still

further time, when desired, to collect and

pay over some of these excesses, when

ever we can do it and not defeat the due

execution of the law. But the law itself

must be executed, or he would be justly

charged with unfaithfulness to his trust.

The last Evening Post very properly observes, as to this subject and the opposition,

they now behold the result, as rather

the commencement of the end. The fruit

is of the tree of their plotting, if it is bitter, they have themselves to thank. Bad

as it is, we fear that worse—much worse

is yet to come.

We assert that the Secretary of the Treasury cannot possibly act otherwise

than he is now acting. He doubtless

sees, and knows, and laments, the conse

quences of the orders issued from this

department; but he has no power to with

hold them. The President of the United

States has no power to forbid their being

issued.

It is done in plain pursuance of

the positive provisions of the deposit law

and its supplementary rider—laws de

vised by the aristocracy, carried by the

aristocracy, rejected by the aristocracy.

Even would the President have in

terposed his veto, but they were made

to assume such a shape as obviated the

constitutional objection, and, in the delusion of the moment, too many of the de

mocratic party had joined their oppo

nents in rendering such a step of any avail.

The bills were signed—signed with a strong

presentiment; or rather with a clear foresight

of the evils they would occasion, and the

event affords another forcible illustration

of the sagacity of that great man whom

the people, in a most happy hour, selected to guide the affairs of State.

Other warning voices foretold the ruin

that would ensue. The views of Mr.

Van Buren were known at the time, and

were immediately after very clearly ex

pressed. In the House of Representa

tives, we see them in unnecessary

and examine for themselves.

OREAR & BERKLEY.

Lexington, Nov. 7—69-4

STRAVED OR STOLEN.

ON a lot in Lexington, on the night of the 22d of September, a **BROWN MARE**, not quite 5 feet high, with a spur on her nose, some white I believe on two of her feet behind and before, with a scar on one of her hind legs, the inside scraped on a tramp wheel I believe, her ankle where the scar is, is longer than the other. If not stolen, she would try to make towards Bayard's Station. Any person delivering said mare to me, near to a mill commonly called Hornback's, shall receive \$10; if stolen and will apprehend the thief, shall have the mare. JOHN BRISTOW.

Nov 16, 1836—72-2w Obs & Rep

Fayette County, Set.

TAKEN UP by Edward Allender, living at

# LEXINGTON.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1836.

## KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The Sheriffs meet to-day at Frankfort and we can give the full returns in our next. It is probable the opposition has carried the State, but we live in hope if we die in despair.

## MISSOURI ELECTION.

It will be seen, that in Missouri as well as Illinois the Democracy is doing well.

## POST OFFICE.

Now, gentle reader, don't be alarmed, we are not about to give you a history of the events in this "Department," as a "body might suppose" from the general attention of late attracted to the words at the head of this article. No, no! but we would have you to know, that our *barber officiates* just opposite to the Post Office, and now and then, when we happen to have a "tip past us," we like to take a look into his looking glass, for it is not often that we see sights—upon reflection we naturally come to the conclusion that all *nuisances*, should be removed, and as naturally desired "Press" to take off the whiskers. In order to have a "fair shake," he placed the *big chair* right before the window. My gracious!! what a crowd over the way!!—and more coming. There stands a tall gentleman looking man, with a long frock coat, looking as though he wished to "Observe" in order to "Report"—pro bono publico. Here comes a gentlemanly looking fellow, apparently as though he wished to *see sir* (Caesar) but without any manifested desire to know *sir*; and here comes that little *imp* from the corner on Mill street—"how he hooks it." But hark, the clock strikes; one—two—three! open comes the door; just now we see a tall *handsome* gentleman, advancing with stately stride—the crowd opens—he enters, gets the contents of Box No. ——, walks to the door and reads: "Glorious news"—"Pennsylvania erect"—"Harrison's majority" all sorts of thousands: Then comes the armful of "Intelligence" "yes gentlemen, no longer a peg to hang a doubt on; Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Virginia, Huzza—"all sorts," Kentucky! New York! Alabama!—hurrah! glory! Harrison! all right! Granger! Abolition! honor! profit! and away he goes in a twinkling. Just now comes out that little devil from Mill street, his eye looks glad; he "flings" a wink over the way, and says: "I say gentlemen, ain't you up to snuff?" What an impudent *imp*!!! But oh lordy what a scaterring!!!—Why the *partement* is clear. He only remarked, "in Pennsylvania 4677" for Van Buren and Johnson. Gracious!! what a Magician!!!

## THE ELECTIONS.

New York, New Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and the good old Dominion, we perceive by the last returns have advanced in solid columns to rebuke the panic makers.

## PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The news from this State is still not complete. Eight counties are not reported in full. According to our arithmetic, we make out the majority for Van Buren four thousand six hundred and thirty-five.

Of the eight incomplete counties three gave in \$32 for Mr. Wirt 3,291, and five, gave for Jackson 5,903; so that the majority will not be materially altered.

Editors or Foremen should always mark the advertisements to be copied by their exchange papers. Would it not be well for every office to establish what might be called an *Exchange Desk*, or *Exchange Department*? to be put under the superintendence of some one of the concern.

## WHAT COLOR IS IT?

The southern papers say that Mrs. Ann Royal is for Harrison.

We thought that white was the most fashionable color amongst the fair—but if it is to be red—however—wonder if the new—article has sleeves.

## NOT ONE LEFT?

This was the short commentary of an old patriot, after looking—gazing, on a page containing the names of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. What painful, what pleasing emotions must have existed in his bosom!!

Painful to think that so many illustrious—so many daring spirits had ceased to benefit the world by their personal presence—and pleasing to reflect that they had, after lives well spent, been called to a happier and better existence—pleasing to know that they had staved off the torrent of oppression, usurpation and tyranny—and made a free and independent nation.

Let us imitate their virtues—let us recollect that they are gone—that we are now the actors, and that future gen-

erations will pass the sentence of approval or disapproval of our conduct.

Who is there that has a heart, and does not venerate the names to be found on that page?

## MISSOURI ELECTION.

All appears to go well. Last August General Andrew beat Boggs 252 votes in St. Louis county, and at the present election, the same opposition party have been able to obtain for their candidate a majority of but, from 109 to 150. We have given Mr. Van Buren a majority of 63 in Carondelet, and probably, 100 or 150 in Florissant, but have been defeated 250 in the city and 200 in Manchester.

Washington county, an old opponent by a small majority, gone for Van Buren. St. Genevieve has followed the same way. St. Charles, hitherto so far to one against us, has carried White but by a small vote, and it is said has elected a Van Buren assembly man to fill the vacancy created by the death of the eloquent Shannon. If true, it is a noble triumph. Marion county is reported for Van Buren by 150.

It is our opinion that not a dozen out of the fifty counties in Missouri have gone against Mr. Van Buren. There has been less excitement and less interest manifested at the late election than we ever saw at a presidential election. That Van Buren would walk over the course was universally admitted, and paralyzed all exertion. If 20,000 out of our 35,000 votes are cast it will realize our expectations. Of those the opposition may have 6 or 7,000.

## ILLINOIS.

Morgan, Greene, Marquette and St. Clair have given about 12 or 15, majority for Van Buren, and Sangamon and Madison have given 7 or 800 majority for White, Harrison, Webster, &c. &c.

The majority for Van Buren in Illinois will be very decided, but not so large and overwhelming as in Missouri. In two or three weeks we shall be able to give full returns from both States.

Next week we shall be able to say something about the result in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Ky. probably.—Mo. Argus.

## VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Returns in complete.—So far the Van Buren ticket has only a majority of *Five hundred and sixty nine*, the Richmond Enquirer continues:

—Nett gain on as many of the counties as were estimated in our tabular statement for last spring election, 250—And this, after having offset the two strong Whig counties of Augusta and Loudoun, the city of Richmond, the Whig majority in the Norfolk district, &c., &c. But one of the strong Van Buren counties, viz: *Hanover*, is yet reported.—The strong V. B. counties of Botetourt, Montgomery, Shenandoah, Rockingham, Harrison, &c., are yet to be heard from. On the part of the Whigs, the strong counties of Accomack and Ohio, are to come in. We calculate that the Van Buren ticket has succeeded in Virginia—and by probably a stronger vote than we obtained in the spring.

Additional by last *Nugget's Mail*.

NOVEMBER. APRIL.

V. B. Whig.	V. B. Whig.
Clarke, 138	102
Frederick, 150 maj.	
Price William, 150 maj.	
Jefferson, (rep'd) 118 maj.	
Berkeley, " 130 maj.	
438	350

## THE ELECTION.

On Friday last, a cynic could not but have laughed at the "fantastic tricks cut up before high Heaven" by the Whigs. On Saturday we were still compelled to play our part. Like an actor, who haw!! haw!! haw!! in his part, when his heart is bursting with some private grief, we adopted the maxim of Hudibras, and said: "Let those laugh now who never laughed before."

And those who always laughed, still laugh the more."

It was a curious scene for those who witnessed it as we did from our office window to see men offering to bet \$5,000, with those whom they knew could not command, with convenience, \$100. The tables, however, are now turned, and we can rejoice in all the future victories of our Whig friends with the greatest sincerity.—*Marysville Monitor*.

## POSTSCRIPT.

We stopped the press after a part of the edition of to day's paper was worked off, to correct our election returns by the papers of this morning's Mail.

*Virginia.* The returns given from this State embrace nearly all the Whig counties, nevertheless the democratic ticket is ahead. Our majority will be vastly increased by the the counties yet to hear from.

*Pennsylvania.* We are enabled to give the entire returns, which exhibit a majority of 4677 for Van Buren.

*Connecticut.* The Baltimore papers state that the majority for Van Buren in Connecticut is over 900.

*Delaware* has gone for Harrison—majority not known.

*Maryland* gives Harrison a majority of 3586.

*Missouri.* A gentleman who has just arrived from this State and who has traveled through a greater part of it, says it has gone for Van Buren beyond a doubt.—*Ib.*

From the *Marysville Monitor*.

*The Whigs* most shamefully hoaxed by their own friends.

We could find it in our heart to laugh outright at the do-nothing, chafed and apoplectic appearance of the Whigs at this time, did not an emotion of scented pity rise to check our visible propensity. Surely we have enough to justify a smile, in the reflection that the Whigs have been most completely and successfully hoaxed—and hoaxed too, not by Van Buren men, but by their own friends who were more familiar with their credulity, and knew them well enough to set the trap. On better how and when to set the trap. On the other hand, however, our commissary is excited for their small losses, the

natural result of the success of the gull. Never have a set of fellows been so completely skinned, so effectively used up in small way, as the noisy, blustering, bragging, biting Whigs of Marysville have been by the Van Buren boys in the last four or five days.

When the election in Kentucky commenced, both parties were satisfied that Pennsylvania would not swerve from her loyal stand besides the Constitution and Laws; and no manner of doubt existed that she would vote the democratic ticket. But the eaters to the voracious appetites of the Whigs, were not satisfied with the submission to this state of feelings, and set immediately to work to arouse an excitement, little dreaming that it would result so disastrously. Bulletin after bulletin was sent forth, each, one containing better and better news, until the 4th, which gave a climax to the "glorious intelligence," by proclaiming the State of "Pennsylvania safe for Harrison." The storm was up, the Whigs shouted, and the noise of the revelry was echoed and re-echoed from street to street until the whole City sent forth a peal of exultation. Harrison was proclaimed President over and over again. Proscription existed no longer in imagination, it was now a reality, and the most obnoxious democrats were already singled out for its baleful exercise! Office seekers had at length attained the object of their laborious efforts, and in imagination were already installed in snug fat offices. The organ of the party here, had in imagination "By authority" in large letters at the head of its columns, and all things were running on most swimmingly. But, could the public have peeped into the mint where these false visions were coined, what a sight would have been presented to its view! A train of wicked visages, clustered around a table on which was spread news from all quarters, chuckling o'er the deception they were practising, and exulting at the discomfiture they fancied had been wrought among the friends of Van Buren. But, the truth was not long behind—it lagged for a while, but was nevertheless certain. It came like a thunder-clap upon the Whigs, and such scampering to kennels was never witnessed before. Many a bitter curse has been heaped upon the heads of the conspirators, and sorely do they repent their temerity. Those upon whom the deception worked most severely, scarcely appear in public, and when they do it with averted face and down cast look.

"Oh cruel, Whigs, to serve us so, To serve us so" Suck a getting down snair, I never did see.—*Ky. Gaz.*

## IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

Tallahassee, Sept. 18, 1836.

Sir: I have the honor, herewith, to enclose copies of my last letters to General Jessup and Commodore Dallas, which will explain to you fully my plans for conducting the war against the Seminole Indians. Since the date of those letters, I have had a personal interview with General Jessup, in which with great magnanimity he declines the command of the army in Florida, and proposes to serve under my authority as a volunteer. It is gratifying to me to know that the country will have the benefit of his talents and experience, even though he declines the nominal command of the army. He will be in Florida by the 25th inst. with the forces under his command. I shall march to morrow at the head of the Tennessee, and a small number of Florida volunteers, and hope to meet the enemy before the first of October.

I am sir very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

R. K. CALL. Commanding the army in Florida.

The Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of War.

Extract from a letter to a gentleman in this city, from an officer of the Tennessee Volunteers, dated,

"Tallahassee, Florida, Sept. 18, '36.

"On to-morrow morning we take up the line of March for the Wytheacoche. Our brigade is 1400 strong under the command of General Robert Armstrong of Nashville. There will be about 100 Floridians and 800 regulars, with 2 or 300 Indians in cooperation with us. We have great ambition and high hopes of putting an end to the war." From the *Charleston Mercury*, Sept. 25

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the schooner *Motion*, Capt. Wiley, we are in possession of the *Jacksonville Courier*, of the 22d instant, containing the following account of a battle fought with the Indians near Newmansville:

*Latest Intelligence—Another Battle* We have been favored with the perusal of a letter dated Fort Gilliland, Sept. 18, 1836, containing the substance of a report to the Commander-in-Chief, of a battle with the Indians, fought near Newmansville on the 10th inst.

On Saturday evening, the 17th, the Indians came within a mile of that Fort, captured a cart, and fired on three whites and two negroes. As it was too late and rainy to make a successful attack that night, spies were sent to discover the position of the Indians. They were posted in the neighborhood of San Foliasen Hammock. Sunday morning Col. Warren marched out to give battle, with one hundred mounted men, being detachments from Captains Walker's, Ward's and Garrison's companies, with 25 gentlemen under Captain Beckham, who, their time of service having expired, volunteered for this special service, and Captain D. D. Tompkins, 1st Regt. S. Artillery, with a 24 pound howitzer, and 25 of his men. The advance was in three columns—the right

under Col. Warren, the left under Lt. Col. Mills, and the centre under Capt. Tompkins. When within three fourths of a mile of the Hammock, they met the Indians, and the battle commenced along the right wing and centre.

The Indians tried to turn the left flank, but were charged with spirit by that wing, and driven into a thick oak scrub, thence into the border of the Hammock, where the artillery played on them with considerable effect.

They attempted to turn the flank but were driven off by that wing and into range again of the artillery which opened upon them with great effect. The Indians made desperate attempts to maintain their position. They charged twice on the artillery. They were beaten off at all points, and driven a mile and a half into a dense hammock, where they could not be pursued with advantage. The action lasted one hour and a half—one hour of which time the fire was heavy on the whole line. Their force was estimated at 300 men.

Indians were seen to fall before the fire of the Artillery particularly on the left. Several persons report that they saw a mounted Indian (from his appearance giving orders and a chief) fall before the fire of the artillery. Adjutant Gilliland reports that he saw a large fellow mounted in front on the right, and from his recollection of his person thinks he was Jumper. Adjutant G. ordered a platoon fired at him, and several asserted that he fell. No Indians were found dead—but from the tracks of blood many must have been killed and wounded.

Colonel Warren, Lt. Mills, Capt. D. D. Tompkins, Adj. Gilliland, Capt. Beckham, Walker and Ward, Lieuts Breton and Hindley distinguished themselves by their bravery and good conduct in the action, also Doctors Pelot and Terbelot, and private Weymen stationed at the howitzer, who was wounded at the first fire, but refused to quit his post until compelled by loss of blood.

*List of Wounded Jeremiah Burnett, mortally. Matthew Huntley, Jesse Long, Samuel Russel and Weyman not dangerously.*

From the *Baltimore American*, of the 12th inst.

## VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The London packet ship *Westminster*, at New York, in 21 days passage, brings Portsmouth papers of the 17th October, and London to the 15th inclusive.

*THE HARVEST.*—Considerable apprehensions are beginning to be felt in Ireland for the state of the crops. Very gloomy accounts have been received from the north and north west. The western coast, the islands, and the highlands of Scotland, are in a very precarious state. The dispute with Switzerland is the subject of much speculation in the French journals. It is said that the Cabinet of Louis Philippe are now disposed towards a conciliation, but the Swiss Cantons have instructed their deputations to the extraordinary diet to vote against all concessions to the demands of France. The civil authorities on the frontier have received no orders on the subject, but the *gens d'armes* are charged to permit no body to pass, not even Swiss residents in France or French subjects. The sufferers are a few innocent travellers.

The plague is on the increase at Constantinople; twenty-six cases had occurred in the week previous to September 17. The malady has shown itself at Broussa.

A letter from Frankfort, of October 6, states that the emancipation of the Jews had been proclaimed in the electorate of Hesse. The nomination of the Rabbis is to be confirmed by the sovereign. It is said that Austria is inclined to grant emancipation to the Jews of Bohemia.

King Otho, of Greece, according to a letter from Munich of October 3d, has obtained 5,000,000 florins, and had set out for Greece.

Venice is free from the Cholera, as also Milan and Turin: at Ancona it is nearly extinct; at Trestie it still existed at the latest dates; Rome, Bologna, Tuscany and Lucca were at the close of September exempt from the disease.

The Paris dates to the 11th, furnish little news. The Swiss question remained the same.

The Moniteur of the 8th, contains an ordinance remitting the punishment of sixty-two political criminals. The ex-ministers of Charles X. were not included.

The most material information is, that of great ease in the money market—although the pressure was by no means removed.

An action, without any important result, had taken place near St. Sebastian, between the Carlists and a part of the British Legion, in which the latter claimed the victory, with a loss of 93 killed, 251 wounded—among them, Lieut.

## WHITESMITHING.



JOHN MURRAY, & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that they have commenced the above business on Limestone st., opposite Enoch Clark's Coach Maker's Shop, where they will take a pleasure in waiting on those who may wish.

*Guns, Gun, Door and other Locks Repaired, & Whitesmithing*

In all its various branches, done on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.

They will also HANG BELLS, in Churches, Taverns, Seminaries and Private Houses, in the most substantial manner and a reasonable price.

Door Plates, or door Knobs, plated in the neatest manner!

Lex nov 11, 1836—71-6m

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE.

Prospectus of the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

FROM the experiment we have made it is ascertained that the patronage of the country will support our annual publication of the proceeding and speeches made in Congress. We therefore propose to prosecute the design and confidently hope to improve and perfect it.

In giving, from week to week, a succinct and clear report of the proceedings of both branches of Congress—a brief and condensed report of the substance of the remarks of each speaker, using the precise words upon the main points touched—the yeas and nays on all important questions, and concluding the volume, after the adjournment, with an Index for reference, a great deal was done towards giving an accurate parliamentary history of the proceedings of one of the greatest and ablest representative assemblies in the world; as an essential on the deliberations of which the destinies of the free institutions of this country depend for their maintenance; and, therefore, in some degree, freedom throughout the world. Our original plan extended no further than this epitome of the debates, with the proceedings; but at the last session we added an appendix, to contain all the fully reported speeches, as prepared by the speakers themselves for publication. This extended the work from a single volume of 342 royal quarto pages, to two volumes, making, together, 1184 royal quarto pages. These we have furnished to subscribers at the price of one dollar for each volume, both or either to be furnished through the mail, as they fall from the press, in sheets, and chargeable only with newspaper postage, varying from a cent to a cent and a half a sheet.

This we hold to be the cheapest work ever published, whether the labor and expense of getting it up be considered, or the value of it, to the present or future generations. The leading men of all parties in every state in the Union concentrate in the speeches of each session of Congress, the mind, the information and the feelings of every portion of our country. The political history of the country, for the time being, is not only spoken and written out in Congress, at each session, but the designs of every party, or fragment of a party, are developed, and the future tendency of the government itself laid open. Thus, independently of the interest which every man must feel in the real business transacted in Congress, all who would understand any thing of the political career of the government, should be provided with the embodied views of the leading statesmen of all parties, on every subject, which engages the attention of Congress, and which is tendered to them in this prospectus.

### TERMS.

Congressional Globe—1 copy during the Session, \$1 00  
Do do 11 copies during the Session, 10 00

Appendix—Same price.

The Congressional Globe will be sent to those papers that copy this Prospectus, if our attention shall be directed to it by a mark with a pen. Our exchange list is so large that we would not observe it, probably, unless this be done.

Payment may be made by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any specie-paying bank will be received.

Those who subscribe, should send their subscriptions in time to reach here by the 10th of December, at furthest, to ensure a complete copy.

No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it, or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the session expires.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, Oct. 4, 1836.

FALL AND WINTER NEW GOODS.

Great Bargains at Wholesale and Retail.

JOSEPH H. HERVEY,

Opposite the Court House Main St. Lexington, Ky.

HAS just received and is now opening a very extensive assortment of Merchandise for Fall and Winter Sales. Among his Stock of Dry Goods are

Cloths, Cassimers and Sattinets, of all colors and qualities; Mohair and Plain Cloth; Flushing and Petersham; a splendid assortment Rose, Mackinaw and Whitney Blankets; English, French and German Plain, Damask and Giro de Nap Merinoes, (an elegant assortment); a large stock new style Prints; 4-4 French Chintz, Plain and rich figured Satins; black and fancy colored Giro de Swiss, Dri de Grain and other Italian silks; needle worked Capes and Collars; plain and embroidered Merino, Thibet and other Shawls; Ladies' and Misses' Gun, Elastic, Aprons; Gloves and Hosiery, (a fine assortment) Fur Capes, Men and Boys' Fur and Seal Caps; Ingrain, Stair and Passage Carpeting; Gilt and Mahogany Frame Glasses; Brass Andirons, Shovel and Tongs; a large assortment Shoes and Boots; Ladies' and Gentleman's Saturated Oyer Shoes, do Water Proof Gaiter Boots, do Fur Trimmed Kid Shoes, do Gaier Prunell and Seal Boots, do sup. Lasting and Kid Slippers, &c. &c.

HARD WARE AND CUTTLERY,

A large stock; Glass, Queensware and China, &c. &c. All of which were selected with great care by himself in the Eastern Cities, and will be sold either at Wholesale or Retail, at a usually small advance. He invites all who desire to purchase GOOD and CHEAP bargains to give him a call, confident that no one will be dissatisfied with their purchases—Come and try.

JOSEPH H. HERVEY.

Nov 7—69-2ms

BOTANIC PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

H. T. N. BENEDICT, Maincross street, Lexington, Ky. (Always at home when not absent.

DOCT. LEWIS'S STIMULATING LIMENT—remarkable for relieving pain, &c. for sale by

H. T. N. BENEDICT.

BOTANIC DRUG STORE AND INFIRMARY.

HOME FOR THE AFFLICTED.

Maincross street, Lexington.

36-wt-if H. T. N. BENEDICT.

WHITE MUSTARD SEED for sale.

Sep 20 60-4f H. T. N. B.

FORSALE—100 Fat Hogs. Apply at

THIS OFFICE.

Lexington, Oct. 20, 1836.

### FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful country residence upon the Tate's creek road, about a mile from the limits of Lexington, recently occupied by A. B. Morton. The place contains about 50 Acres, has an excellent Brick House with six rooms, necessary out-houses; a spring of delightful water, and a Bugging Factory with twelve Loops, to which is attached an excellent Grist Mill.

The title indisputable. Liberal credits will be given to the purchaser. Apply to

COLEMAN & WARD, Louisville, or to CHARLTON HUNT, Lexington. July 15, 1836—38-1f

JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE, FRESH, and GENERAL AS-

SORTMENT of

**MEDICINES,**

particularly adapted to family use. Among which are,

**300 LBS. EPSOM SALTS.**

150 " GLAUBER do

75 " GUM ALOES,

75 " PULV. RHUBARB,

40 " SUPERIOR CALOMEL,

15 " GUM OPUM,

12 doz. SWALMS CELEBRAT-

ED PANACRA, for the cure of

Scorfula,

5 bbls. Cold Express'd CASTOR

OIL, superior—warranted

5 " ALCOHOL, &c., and many

other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Sold wholesale and retail at the Drug & Chemical Store of

SAM'L. C. TROTTER, Cheapside,

near the Neth' n. Bk. Lexington, Ky.

July 20, 1836—39-1f

**PLOUGH MAKING & BLACK-**

**SMITHING.**

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their

friends and the public generally, that they

have purchased the right of

S. S. ALLEN, to construct and sell his

PATENT THRESHING MACHINE for get-

ting out Grain, and for applying Horse Power,

are prepared to have them constructed on the

shortest notice. The following certificates, from

practical farmers, it is presumed, will be a suffi-

cient recommendation to these Machines.

SANDERS & INNIS,

H. ATCHISON, Jr.

Sept 14, 1836—59-1f

I certify, that Mr S. S. Allen's Threshing Ma-

chine was put in operation at this place, and that

it performed remarkably well, superior to any other

Machinery of the kind that I have ever tried. From

the experiment I witnessed with it, I have no

doubt that with two horses, and well attended, it

will get several hundred bushels of grain in

the course of a day. Signed,

W. M. P. BROWNING,

JOHN HEADLEY,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

BRO' VNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough

Stock or, Wagon Maker, to whom constant empl-

oyment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Appren-

ts in the Smithy, of respectable parentage,

and who can come well recommended. B. H.

Lex Sep 7—53-1f

**NOTICE.**

WE have removed our STORE to the

Room recently occupied by James G.

McKinney, Esq., where our friends and customers

are solicited to call.

To the former customers of Mr. McKinney we

look with much confidence, and hope they will

favor us with a continuance of their custom to the

house, by which we hope a mutual benefit will

be derived. Having added part of our stock to

that purchased of Mr. McKinney, which makes

our assortment large and very complete, we are

disposed to sell good bargains to those who may

favor us with their calls.

On hand a first rate Stock of

CLOTHS, SATINETTES, MERINOES &

OTHER SEASONABLE GOODS.

B. W. & H. B. TODD

Lexington, 27th September, 1836.—60-2m.

**MONEY LOST.**

500 DOLLARS REWARD. Lost in

the town of Frankfort, on the morning

of the 4th inst., between Weisger's tavern

and the head of the inclined plane, a sealed pack-

et containing THREE THOUSAND DOL-

LARS, in \$50 notes of the Bank of Kentucky,

probably all payable at the mother Bank at Louis-

ville. The envelope was sealed, and the notes

doubled in the middle, and as well as recollect-

ed, endorsed on the envelope as follows: " \$3000

to pay a note in the Lexington Branch Bank,

drawn by Smith & Keats, or George Keats, to the

order of John Brand, Esq."

The above reward will be paid to any person

who will deliver said package to Col. Peter Duley,

in Frankfort, to Messrs. Smith & Keats, in

Louisville, or to myself in Lexington.

Banks and others may help to the discovery by

taking notice of whom they receive notes of the

above description.

D. A. SAYRE.

Lexington, Ky. Feb. 10, 1836. mar. 19-11-1f

**JOHN STRATFORD GOINS.**

WHO has been so long known in Frank-

fort, as a Barber, takes pleasure in infor-

ming the citizens of Lexington, and the nu-

merous company who visit the city, that he

has taken the stand on Main street, lately oc-